ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE FOR THE YEAR 1948

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The cover illustration shows Bakgatla tribesmen in ceremonial dress

PART I

General Review of the Most Important Events and Development during the Year 1948

The year 1948 saw yet another outbreak of foot and mouth disease. This disease, though by no means fatal to cattle in the Protectorate, has a paralysing effect on the trade of the territory owing to the restrictions imposed by neighbouring governments on imports to their markets. The veterinary department and the Protectorate Police were very fully engaged during a great part of the year in the establishment and maintenance of cordons and frequent inspection of cattle. The Union of South Africa and the Southern Rhodesian Governments assisted by the secondment of veterinary staff while the Government of the Union was also generous in the provision of a complete cordon composed of South African Police.

The outbreak was roughly confined to the area of the Bamangwato reserve, but for a considerable time the whole Protectorate was in quarantine. It was, however, possible gradually to relax restrictions on exports both to the northern markets and to the Union of South Africa from the Tati area and from the southern part of the Protectorate. Ngamiland being well outside the affected area was able to enjoy uninterrupted export by the traditional cattle route to Kazungula and thence across the Zambesi into Northern Rhodesia.

In spite of restrictions it was however possible before the outbreak and towards the end of the year, when restrictions in the areas least affected were relaxed, to export some 42,000 head of cattle. In the circumstances this figure compares favourably with those of other years. At the end of the year the Bamangwato reserve was still in strict quarantine and will remain so well into 1949.

The crop season 1947/1948 was fair in most areas and in the northern parts of the Protectorate excellent. Heavy and well distributed rains fell all over the Bamangwato reserve and very heavy crops were reaped. In the southern areas the rains were patchy. Nevertheless in the more favoured districts the people reaped a fair crop.

A new policy of agricultural improvement was begun during the year. Complaints had been received both from departmental officers and native administrations that the African agricultural demonstrators, if widely dispersed and left too much to themselves, tended to lose interest in their work. It was therefore decided to concentrate all African staff in one reserve under the direct supervision of European officers. The reserve selected for the experiment was that of the Bakgatla and

in the crop season 1948/1949 the new organisation started in that area to teach the peasants simple methods of improved agriculture on their own lands. Progressive people, called "cooperators," were selected for the purpose, each one enjoying the supervision of a demonstrator, each group of demonstrators being under an European officer. Unfortunately sparse rains militated against the success of the experiment but there appears to be no doubt that the methods shown to the people will in future produce better results than their own primitive customary ways and that the work of the demonstrators was appreciated. It is hoped that once a foothold has been established among the more cooperative and advanced people of the community their example will be followed by the more backward.

During the year arrangements were finally concluded for the allocation of all Colonial Development and Welfare Fund moneys allotted to the Protectorate. Schemes have been approved for surface water conservation, education, medical development, communications and workshops.

With the funds for surface water conservation it is intended to build small stock dams, small permanent works in existing waterways and sub-surface dams for the development of sand rivers. At the end of the year plans were well ahead for the stock dams and only the machinery was awaited. This is expected early in the new year. In the meantime boring for water continues assiduously. Six machines are now at the disposal of Government and one in the possession of a native administration which has agreed to operate it under the guidance of the technical experts of Government. Boring for water in a large part of the Protectorate is by no means an easy task as the rock formations are extremely hard and in other areas there are boulder formations which are a driller's nightmare. However, considering the difficulties, very fair results have been attained. It is proposed to prevent the deterioration of pumping machinery, which is always liable to go wrong when in the hands of unskilled people, by a regular system of inspection by skilled mechanics. The inspection and maintenance of pumps will be financed by Government while native administrations, with the aid of such small fees as they may see fit to levy on the users, will provide a caretaker at each installation and the fuel for the pumps. This system should effect an immediate increase in the amount of water available to the people since many pumps have fallen into disrepair owing to misuse.

The main feature in the education proposals is the building of a teacher's training institution at Kanye. It is considered that the proper training of teachers is the key to education in the Protectorate and it is hoped that once this centre has come into operation the standard of education in the villages will improve considerably.

The medical development scheme includes a health centre with beds for emergency and maternity cases at Kanye, and extensions and

improvements to other hospitals in the Protectorate; it also includes investigations into yellow fever and tuberculosis and a campaign against bilharzia.

A sharp outbreak of smallpox with a high mortality rate occurred in the Bangwaketse reserve during November. Strict measures were, however, taken and the outbreak was well under control at the end of the year. The scourge of poliomyelitis which afflicted southern Africa during the early months of 1948 did not leave the Protectorate untouched. Five cases occurred at Lobatsi. Four of these cases were Europeans of whom two were adults, and one was an African child. All victims recovered satisfactorily. Very stringent measures were introduced and no further cases occurred in Lobatsi. One case occurred in Francistown, the patient being a child who had been infected while in the Union. Late in the year two children with established paralysis were seen by the medical missionary at Kanye. These children, resident in an outlying district, had passed through the acute stage of the illness during the epidemic period, but had not been seen by a doctor at the time.

The Colonial Development Corporation considered plans for investment in the Protectorate, but no decision in regard to these had been reached by the end of the year.

The Protectorate has also been granted funds from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund for a geological survey. The nucleus of the necessary staff has been recruited and the laboratories and other buildings approached completion at the end of the year, and preliminary investigations have been carried out.

The political climate of the Protectorate has been calm except for the excitement caused in the Bamangwato reserve by the marriage of Seretse Khama, the heir to the chiefdom, to an European.

Little more has been heard of the Mswazi, who were mentioned in last year's report, since they moved into Rhodesia. Some have begun to trickle back into the Protectorate.

The Bakgatla Reserve has been disturbed by a small sect of zealots who call themselves Zionists and include the Chief's mother and one of his uncles. Their religious tenets are obscure, but their behaviour is opposed to accepted social standards. For instance they will have no truck with modern medical practice and resort to a kind of faith healing. This has resulted in much pain and hardship to sick persons, and in some deaths from conditions that might otherwise have been curable. It is also said that the Zionists are restive of tribal discipline, and will not take the usual steps for the protection of their crops against birds and furthermore make night hideous by drumming and shouting. The Chief caused some of these people to be prosecuted for contumacy and disobedience and their appeals are still under consideration. He has allowed the sect a small area in the southern par

of the Protectorate where they can live without disturbing other people by their anti-social practices.

In Ngamiland the Makoba gave indications of a desire to have a greater say in the affairs of the reserve. They are the largest tribe of this area and are enterprising and hardworking. They wish for a bigger share in the work of government, especially in predominantly Makoba inhabited areas. Lengthy discussions proceeded during the year in tribal circles and an agreement has now been reached which appears to satisfy the Makoba, at least for the time being.

The secondary school at Moeng, initiated by the Bamangwato under Chief Tshekedi, is known as the Bamangwato College and it will be opened in 1949. In spite of difficulties buildings have now been put into service and though teaching accommodation will be restricted there is nothing to prevent the school beginning in a comparatively modest way in the coming year.

His Excellency the High Commissioner paid two visits to the Protectorate. During the first, he visited all districts in the southern part of the Protectorate, where he met members of the European and African communities. His Excellency's second tour was in the eastern part of the Bamangwato reserve and the Tuli Block, and included an inspection of the Bamangwato College at Moeng, then in the course of construction.

Mr. Keeley of the Ministry of Food visited the Protectorate in the early part of the year.

PART II

Chapter I : Population

The population of the Protectorate as shown by the 1946 census is 2,200 Europeans, 290,000 Africans and 1,700 Coloureds. There are also about 100 Asiatics. There has been no appreciable change during the past two years but taken over the last ten years there has been an increase of about 5 per cent.

The distribution of the population is very uneven. Most of the people live in the eastern and north-western parts of the Territory. The southern, central and western parts consist of the Kalahari desert. About one-half of the population lives in towns of 1,000 or more inhabitants, though many of these people spend the greater part of their time at outlying cattle posts.

A detailed statement, showing the population by races and by districts, is attached as Appendix A to this report.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Conditions

Some five per cent. of the population are away working on the Rand mines or other industries in the Union of South Africa. Of the remainder, nine-tenths are engaged in stock raising which, for centuries, has been the main, almost the sole, pursuit of the Bechuana tribes.

A small number of Africans are employed as herds and drovers on European cattle ranches but the great majority are themselves the owners of cattle which are cared for on a family or tribal basis. Native law and custom make it the duty of every male member of the tribe present to do his part in the tending of the family livestock. There is consequently very little payment for services.

Government employs about 1,400 Africans spread over all departments. They are mostly unskilled or semi-skilled though the proportion engaged on skilled or specialised work such as clerks, policemen, medical orderlies and nurses, artisans and educationalists is increasing.

Approximately 14,000 Africans left the Territory for work in the Union during the year. Four-fifths of these went under contract to the reef mines and the remainder went independently to various types of employment.

The principal occupations of the small wage-earners within the Territory are :

Occupation.	Average numbers.	Average wages. £ p.m.
Agriculture	2,700	2
Manufactures and trading . . .	1,030	4
Building	175	5
Government service	1,420	£2 to £20
Domestic service	1,410	£2 6s. 0d.

Food is also provided for agricultural workers and domestic servants.

Few Europeans, apart from Government officials, are in employment in the Territory. They are mostly employed by trading firms as assistants, clerks, managers, etc. Government salaries vary from £280 to £1,900. Quarters are usually provided and the official pays 10 % of his salary as rent.

The average prices of the principal articles of consumption, compared with the prices ruling in 1939, are as follows :—

Article.	1939 £ s. d.	1948 £ s. d.
Sugar per lb	4¼	6¼
Tea per lb.	2 11	5 0
Coffee per lb.	1 7	2 2
Salt per lb.	1	1½
Tobacco per lb.	2 6	4 6
Rice per lb.	4¾	1 1
Maize meal per 180 lbs.	1 0 7	2 1 5
Maize per 200 lbs.	17 7	1 19 6
Kaffir corn per 200 lbs.	14 9	2 11 8
Paraffin per 8 gallons	1 3 9	1 8 2
Soap per lb.	3½	10
Beef per lb.	3	8
Butter per lb.	1 7	2 11
Eggs per doz.	10½	1 5
Wheat flour per 200 lbs.	1 8 0	4 11 7

No trade union is registered in the Protectorate but during the year application for registration was made by a body of men in Francistown to be registered under the name of "The Francistown African Employees' Union". The organisation was not confined to any particular type of employment but was open to all African employees, excluding those in Government or Railway service.

The only legislation affecting labour which was enacted during the year was an amendment to the Workmens' Compensation Proclamation which has had the effect of increasing compensation for death from thirty months wages or £600 to forty months wages or £800 and of increasing the compensation for permanent total incapacity from thirty-six months wages or £750 to forty-eight months wages or £1,000.

The following are the principal laws in force relating to labour matters :—

The Cape Masters and Servants Acts which apply, in a modified form, to the Territory.

Proclamation No. 14 of 1936 which provides for the protection of native labour.

Proclamation No. 20 of 1936 which empowers the High Commissioner, after due enquiry, to fix minimum wage rates.

Proclamation No. 28 of 1936 which provides for Workmens' Compensation. (This has so far been applied only to mine workers).

Proclamation No. 74 of 1936 which prohibits the employment of women and boys underground in a mine.

Proclamation No. 72 of 1937 which regulates the employment of women, young persons and children.

Proclamation No. 56 of 1941 which governs the recruitment and contracts of employment of native workers.

Proclamation No. 16 of 1942 which provides for the registration and regulation of Trade Unions and for the orderly settlement of trade disputes.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

The following table shows the total Revenue and Expenditure for the year ended 31st. March, 1948, under the various Heads :—

REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
Head	Amount	Head	Amount
	£		£
Native Tax	82,564	Resident Commissioner	27,067
Customs and Excise	111,663	District Administration	29,133
Posts and Telephones	76,428	Police	52,784
Licences	16,130	Posts & Telegraphs	11,904
Revenue stamps	2,136	Administration of Justice	9,049
Judicial Fines	2,112	Public Works Department	29,442
European Poll Tax	2,177	Public Works Recurrent	20,268
Income Tax	131,218	Public Works Extraordinary	50,289
Rentals & Transfer Duty	7,040	Medical	57,934
Mining Revenue	1,736	Education	36,769
Miscellaneous	29,979	Veterinary	57,414
Special Levy	7,948	Agriculture	17,753
Cattle Export Tax	7,693	Allowances to Chiefs	429
Personal Tax	48	Pensions	22,325
Forests	4,157	Miscellaneous	24,701
		Air Service	1,669
		Contributions to Native Treasuries	22,756
		Forests	3,816
	£483,029		£475,502

Surplus for the year — £7,527.

The following tables show the total Revenue and Expenditure for the past 10 years :—

REVENUE.

Year.	Amount.	Grant-in-aid.	Total.
	£	£	£
1938/1939	189,675	35,000	224,675
1939/1940	187,875	51,000	238,875
1940/1941	210,001	15,000	225,001
1941/1942	265,849	—	265,849
1942/1943	304,764	—	304,764
1943/1944	344,807	—	344,807
1944/1945	384,648	—	384,648
1945/1946	416,080	—	416,080
1946/1947	466,757	—	466,757
1947/1948	483,029	—	483,029

EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Amount.
	£
1938/1939	232,086
1939/1940	225,472
1940/1941	224,426
1941/1942	247,238
1942/1943	256,383
1943/1944	277,810
1944/1945	334,838
1945/1946	350,179
1946/1947	404,779
1947/1948	475,503

Public Debt.—The Bechuanaland Protectorate has no public debt.

Assets and Liabilities.—A statement is attached.

Main Heads of Revenue.—The chief items of revenue are native tax £82,564, customs and excise £111,663, posts and telephones £76,428, income tax £131,218, licences £16,130 and miscellaneous £29,979.

Taxation.—The main heads of taxation are :—

Income Tax

Native Tax

Licences.

Income Tax—£131,218. This figure is £10,218 more than the 1947/1948 estimate.

The following is a brief summary of the rates of tax which were slightly amended by Proclamation No. 61 of 1947 :

Normal Tax.

Private Companies and Unmarried Persons.—18 pence for each pound of the taxable income, increased by one-thousandth of a penny for each pound of the taxable income in excess of one pound, subject to a maximum of 3s. 3d. In addition, unmarried persons are liable to a basic tax of £3.

Married Persons.—15 pence for each pound of the taxable income increased by one-thousandth of a penny for each pound of the taxable income in excess of one pound subject to a maximum rate of 3s. 0d.

Surcharges.—Married persons 45 per cent. of the taxable income, unmarried persons 50 per cent. of the taxable income.

Abatements.—£20 from the tax payable for unmarried persons and £22 for married. For each child under the age of 18 years £7 10s. 0d. An amount of £2 is deductible in respect of each dependant. For each pound of life insurance premiums paid an amount of 1s. 3d. is allowed subject to a maximum rebate of £7 10s. 0d. Poll tax paid in respect of the income tax year may be deducted from the tax payable.

Public Companies.—The rate is 4s. 6d. in the pound, subject to a rebate of £45 from the tax payable.

Super Tax.

Rate.—Two shillings in the pound on incomes in excess of £1,775, increased by one-fourhundredth of a penny for each pound of the taxable income subject to a maximum of 7s. 6d. in the pound and an abatement of £210 from the tax payable. There is a surcharge of 50 per cent. in the case of married persons and 55 per cent. in the case of unmarried persons.

Schedules are attached showing the incidence of current tax at varying rates of income.

Poll Tax—Yield £2,176.—A tax of £3 0s. 0d. per annum payable in half-yearly amounts of 30s. is imposed on all adult European males of 21 years and over. The amount may be deducted from any income tax payable.

Native Tax—Yield £82,564.—There is a tax of 25s. per head per annum on every male native of 18 years and 25s. for each wife in excess of one with a maximum of £3 15s. 0d. In tribal areas the tax is collected by the Native Administration and paid over to the central government. An amount of 35 per cent. is refunded to the Native Treasuries for commitments taken over from Government.

Licences—Yield £16,130.—The main sub-heads under this head are agents for foreign firms and general dealers and motor drivers and vehicles. Agents for foreign firms pay £25 per annum and general dealers pay according to their turnover up to a maximum of £50 per annum.

Customs and Excise—Tariffs.—An agreement exists with the Government of the Union of South Africa under which duty on all dutiable articles imported into the Bechuanaland Protectorate is collected by the Union Customs Department and paid into the Union Treasury ; a lump sum representing ·27622 per cent. of the annual customs revenue of the Union is paid to the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

A local duty is imposed on all imports to the Territory of union manufactured spirits and beer. The rates are : spirits, maximum duty 35s. per bulk gallon and 25s. per proof gallon in bond ; beer, 2s. 9d. per standard gallon.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31st MARCH, 1948.

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
Over-issues from Colonial Development and Welfare Fund	6,488	2	5
Sundry Deposits:			
Master's Guardian Fund .. 12,505 15 3			
Native Deferred Pay 500 0 0			
Dairy Industry Control Board—General Fund 2,355 3 8			
Sales of Unclaimed Stock .. 207 13 5			
Sundry 28,290 10 2			
	43,859	2	6
Bechuanaland Protectorate Native Fund ..	957	16	4
Cattle Export Levy Fund	73,448	6	6
Provident Fund	7,766	3	3
Agricultural Loan Fund—1938	187	3	11
Savings Fund Levy	2,232	11	1
Tribal Treasuries United Kingdom—Loan Account	28,802	6	0
General Revenue Balance at 31/3/1948 ..	350,334	7	4
	£514,075	19	4

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
Standard Bank of South Africa Limited ..	28,406	1	10
Cash in hands of Sub-Accountants	51,538	1	8
Joint Colonial Fund	321,000	0	0
Agricultural Loan Fund 1929	2	4	2
Advances (Sundry) and Disallowances ..	18,636	4	9
Union Locust Account	82	5	1
U.K. War Loan Account—Tribal Treasuries ..	28,802	6	0
U.K. Loan Account—Cattle Export Levy ..	40,000	0	0
Military Pensions Account	13,516	5	0
Dependants Allotments—A.P.C.	4,423	9	8
Imprests	1,162	17	4
Provident Fund—Investment Account ..	6,506	3	10
	£514,075	19	4

Under-issues from Colonial Development & Welfare Fund—£2,512.

NORMAL TAX.

CLASSIFICATION OF ASSESSMENTS ISSUED IN RESPECT OF INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1947, UNDER CATEGORIES ACCORDING TO AMOUNTS OF TAXABLE INCOMES.

(COMPILED TO 30th JUNE, 1948.)

Income Category	*Number of Taxpayers*				*Amount of Taxable Incomes*				*Amount of Tax Payable.*			
	Individuals		Com-		*Individuals*		Com-		*Individuals*		Com-	
	Married	Single	panies	Total	Married	Single	panies	Total	Married	Single	panies	Total
					£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Not Exceeding £300 ..	1	25	1	27	152	7,024	283	7,459	7	103	19	129
£301—£400	10	27	—	37	3,793	9,525	—	13,318	17	335	—	352
401— 500	30	20	—	50	13,389	8,833	—	22,222	221	427	—	648
501— 600	34	15	1	49	18,240	8,234	518	26,992	393	499	72	964
601— 700	26	10	—	36	16,874	6,559	—	23,433	422	422	—	844
701— 800	40	2	—	42	30,012	1,580	—	31,592	970	124	—	1,094
801— 900	21	1	—	22	17,869	840	—	18,709	659	68	—	727
901—1,000	11	—	1	12	10,441	—	967	11,408	469	—	85	554
1,001—1,250	27	4	—	31	30,146	4,514	—	34,660	1,377	421	—	1,798
1,251—1,500	22	2	—	24	29,663	2,512	—	32,175	1,619	237	—	1,856
1,501—1,775	14	1	1	16	22,440	1,626	1,753	25,819	1,402	167	350	1,919
1,776—2,000	3	1	2	6	5,680	1,903	3,977	11,560	337	207	437	981
2,001—3,000	24	2	1	27	56,187	4,689	2,579	63,455	4,497	531	302	5,330
3,001—4,000	6	—	—	6	20,268	—	—	20,268	1,950	—	—	1,950
4,001—7,000	3	1	1	5	15,903	4,960	5,019	25,882	1,820	698	1,084	3,602
Over £7,000	1	—	4	5	9,448	—	355,244	364,692	1,355	—	79,737	81,092
TOTAL ..	272	111	12	395	300,505	62,799	370,340	733,644	17,515	4,239	82,086	103,840

SUPER TAX.

CLASSIFICATION OF ASSESSMENTS ISSUED IN RESPECT OF INCOMES FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 30th JUNE, 1947, UNDER CATEGORIES ACCORDING TO AMOUNTS OF TAXABLE INCOMES.

(COMPILED TO 30th JUNE, 1948.)

Income Category.	*Number of Taxpayers.*			*Amount of Super Taxable Incomes.*			*Amounts of Super Tax Payable.*		
	Individuals	*Companies*	*Total*	*Individuals*	*Companies*	*Total*	*Individuals*	*Companies*	*Total*
Not Exceeding £2,000 ..	5	2	7	£9,436	£3,977	£13,413	£119	£93	£212
£2,001—£3,000	27	2	29	63,701	5,178	68,879	3,477	368	3,845
3,001— 4,000	6	—	6	20,268	—	20,268	2,224	—	2,224
4,001— 7,000	5	—	5	26,156	—	26,156	4,700	—	4,700
Over £7,000	1	1	2	9,448	17,747	27,195	2,497	7,511	10,008
	44	5	49	£129,009	£26,902	£155,911	£13,017	£7,972	£20,989

Stamp Duties.—Under Proclamation No. 22 of 1945 the laws relating to stamp duties and fees were consolidated. Prior to this the stamp duties and fees in force were those imposed under the old Cape of Good Hope statutes which had been applied to the Territory.

The present tariffs in force in respect of the various duties and fees are for the most part modelled on modern tariffs in force in the Union of South Africa.

There is, however, an exception in the Deeds Registry, where the tariff in force is still that provided under the old Cape of Good Hope statutes.

Estate Duty.—Until the promulgation of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Death Duties Proclamation No. 58 of 1941, estates of deceased persons were not subject to death duty similar to that imposed in other countries, although succession duty was payable.

The original scale of duty was graduated up from ½ per cent. on the first £2,000 of dutiable amount to a maximum of 17 per cent. on £75,000 and over but by Proclamation No. 30 of 1942 the scale was amended and increased to provide a maximum duty of 25 per cent. Under Proclamation No. 30 of 1944 the former proclamation was again amended and the method of computing duty on amounts in excess of £10,000 was simplified by the imposition of a duty of three-tenthousandths of a pound for every completed one hundred pounds or part thereof in the dutiable amount subject to a maximum rate of 6s. 8d. on each pound.

There is no primary abatement in the Bechuanaland Protectorate such as is provided for in other countries but exemption of the survivor's interest in a joint estate of two spouses married in community of property is provided for.

An agreement for the prevention of the levying of death duties on the same assets has been concluded between the Union Government and the High Commission Territories, and similar agreements with other countries are contemplated.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

The coinage of the Union of South Africa is used throughout the Protectorate which has no coinage of its own. In the north, Rhodesian currency is also used and is accepted throughout at par.

There are no banks in the Protectorate and residents make use of the banks in the neighbouring towns in the Union and Southern Rhodesia. Government banks with the Mafeking branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited.

Chapter 5: Commerce

The statement of imports and exports which forms Appendix B to this report, with comparative figures for the previous year, shows a decline in both the inward and outward trade.

The decrease in exports is mainly due to the export ban on cattle, etc. imposed as a result of the outbreak of foot and mouth disease. The drop of 80 per cent. in gold exports is due to the closing down of the Monarch Mine in the Tati District. The very large increase in butter and cream exports is attributable first to the drought of 1947 which greatly reduced exports that year and secondly to the stimulus which the production of butter and cream received owing to the ban on the export of livestock. The establishment by Milk Products Limited of a creamery at Lobatsi greatly helped the small producer and some £14,000 was paid for milk during the year. Good rains during the early part of the year permitted a substantial increase in the bean crop and, in consequence, in the amount of that commodity exported.

So far as imports are concerned, good harvests allowed a very large reduction in the imports of grain, the total grain imports for 1948 being valued at £100,384 as against £348,784 in 1947. The other reductions in imports may nearly all be traced to the foot and mouth disease outbreak, the spending capacity of the population being much reduced.

Chapter 6: Production

(*a*) Agriculture.

The agricultural department continued throughout the year its efforts to remedy the effects of low soil fertility and primitive methods of cultivation. The search for crop varieties suited to local conditions was also maintained and variety trials and breeding experiments with kaffircorn, maize, pearl millet, groundnuts, field beans, cowpeas and pumpkins were carried out at agricultural headquarters at Mahalapye. This work has now been in progress for four years and very satisfactory results have been obtained. Improved varieties, increased on experiment stations, are being grown on demonstration plots for distribution.

The most significant development as regards extension work was the drive for improved agricultural methods in the Bakgatla reserve. It had long been clear that owing to lack of supervision, the African demonstrators scattered throughout the country had not been giving of their best. Indeed, the unsatisfactory standard of their work had been criticized in the African Advisory Council. It was therefore decided to concentrate all available demonstrators in one reserve under the close supervision of European officers. Contact was made with willing peasants, called cooperators, and the demonstrators stood behind these people during the whole crop season of 1948/49, teaching them better ways and advising them on the particular problems of their farms. The demonstrators were divided into two groups, and each group was

placed under an European officer, under the direction of the Director of Agriculture. The plan was not blessed with good rains and so got away to rather a poor start. But it aroused no small interest among the Bakgatla and it is hoped through the "cooperators" to reach and to influence the more backward peasants.

Agricultural Conditions.

In general the 1947/48 season was a very good one, especially in the northern part of the Protectorate, where heavy crops were gathered. In the south fair crops were reaped except in the Bakgatla and Batlokwa tribal areas. A good crop of beans was harvested in the south, and 15,000 bags were exported.

Irrigation.

Mogobane Irrigation Scheme.

The satisfactory progress of this scheme has been maintained. The remaining section is now being developed. A credit balance of over £600 was shown at the end of the financial year after the cost of equipment and the first instalment on the loan, totalling £540, had been met.

Insufficient rains in the catchment area of the Mogobane dam resulted in depletion of the water supply and it was necessary to cease irrigation at the end of December.

Bathoen Irrigation Scheme.

No further development has taken place on the scheme which now covers the area commanded by the irrigation dam.

Production of vegetables for sale outside the Bangwaketse reserve was stopped and production of seed of grain crop varieties suited to the reserve is being increased.

Dairying.

Following a very unfavourable season, the 1948 season was one of the best on record.

The following table gives the butter manufactured in the Protectorate and the butterfat exported annually for the period 1944/1948.

Year	Butter Manufactured Lbs.	Butterfat Exported Lbs.
1944	386,079	19,753
1945	218,393	50,000
1946	241,178	77,852
1947	76,384	38,148
1948	463,457	88,015

In addition, 69,283 lbs. of cheese was manufactured by the newly-established factory at Lobatsi. This cheese was manufactured almost

entirely from milk produced by European farmers in the Lobatsi Block.

The prices paid for butterfat were 2s. 5d., 2s. 3d., and 2s. 1d. per pound for first, second and third grade respectively during January to October. These prices were increased by 2d. per grade in November and December. The price of cheese milk was 11¼d. per gallon or 2s. 5d. per pound butterfat content for the period January to October. For the remaining months of the year the prices were 12½d. and 2s. 9½d. respectively.

Grazing.

Veld management investigations are conducted at an experimental station at Morale, near Mahalapye.

Regulatory Activities.

Owing to the good 1947/48 crop season importation of maize and maize products declined in 1948 to 35,820 bags from 132,279 bags in 1947.

Colonial Development Corporation.

The Director of Agriculture spent much time on the spot investigating, on behalf of the Colonial Development Corporation, the possibility of large scale agricultural operations in the Chobe Crown Lands. A preliminary extensive survey of the soils and vegetation of the area west of Matetsi was carried out in co-operation with the Department of Public Works. Exploratory crop and fertiliser trials in the Mababe Depression were also begun and approximately 20 acres were planted to maize, kaffircorn, millet, beans, cotton, groundnuts, sun flower, cowpeas and Rhodes grass under four fertiliser treatments. Notwithstanding the unfavourable conditions which prevailed during the early growth of the crops, soil conditions appeared favourable for plant growth. These investigations necessitated transporting a tractor, agricultural implements, fertilisers, seeds, tents and other equipment 430 miles from railhead by lorry. It is hoped to continue these activities during the next crop season.

(*b*) **Veterinary.**

The 1947 outbreak of foot and mouth disease had barely been dealt with when active disease was again discovered near the south-eastern corner of the Makarikari salt pan in the middle of June. The indications were that it had been conveyed from the Botletle river by cattle movements, and it is believed that the original infection among cattle in that area arose from infected game.

Prior to the discovery of active disease in the Makarikari area, infection had already spread to and was in the incubation stage at several points in the Bamangwato reserve north-west of Serowe and at Serowe itself.

KHAMA MEMORIAL, SEROWE

The export of hides and skins was permitted to the Union under certain conditions early in November and to the Rhodesias early in January, 1949.

The export of slaughter sheep and goats to Southern Rhodesia was allowed from the Tati Concession and from the south at the end of January.

Despite the outbreak of foot and mouth disease 42,799 cattle were exported during 1948, of which 8,256 were exported subsequent to the outbreak.

The strain of foot and mouth disease virus proved to be highly infective and, but for the control measures adopted, infection would undoubtedly have spread throughout the heavily stocked area in the east, from the Southern Rhodesia border on the north to the Union borders on the east and south. These measures have been justified by the export since the outbreak of 8,256 cattle valued at some £103,200, which would not otherwise have been possible; similarly the valuable exports of large quantities of hides and skins would not otherwise have been possible. The Protectorate has moreover retained a footing in valuable markets and, last but not least, it has been able to retain the goodwill of its neighbours by checking the spread of an economically disastrous disease to their borders.

The position may not as yet be regarded as wholly secure but considering that the outbreak occurred in one of the most heavily stocked areas of the largest native reserve in which the control of stock movements is usually very difficult, and that it took place at a season when control was rendered even more difficult than usual by the shortage of grazing and water for stock, it is gratifying that infection was limited to a relatively small area, mostly west of the railway line.

Control measures were greatly helped by the sinking of boreholes by contractors employed by Government in the affected area.

Interterritorial veterinary conferences on foot and mouth disease were held at Bulawayo and Palapye. The Director of Veterinary Services also attended an interterritorial veterinary conference at Nairobi, where the subject was also discussed. These conferences have led not only to interterritorial collaboration in valuable experimental work in the territory, but to recognition of the need for further research and concerted action.

The recent outbreak may thus be regarded as the beginning of a new era of interterritorial cooperation in the control of foot and mouth disease in Africa, and the future may be faced with a correspondingly greater degree of confidence.

Preoccupation with foot and mouth disease naturally interfered with the normal work of the veterinary department, but the following

quantities of vaccine were issued during 1948 :—

Anthrax 654,160 doses ; quarter evil 80,995 doses ; calf paratyphoid 11,185 doses ; contagious abortion 636 doses ; horse-sickness 929 doses ; lamsiekte 1,500 doses ; gallsickness 40 doses : bluetongue 240 doses ; chicken pox 100 doses ; also 4,400 doses of nodular worm remedy and 9 gallons of blowfly spray were issued during 1948.

15 outbreaks of anthrax, 22 outbreaks of quarter evil, 1 outbreak of rabies and 8 of sheep scab were reported during the year.

Scattered migratory and red locusts were found in the region of the Makarikari pan and in Ngamiland. Large concentrations of red locusts were found in the Chobe area. While the position regarding the tropical migratory locust is satisfactory, the red locust position is such that constant vigilance is necessary and arrangements are being made by the Union authorities to obtain information from the Caprivi Strip which will enable a decision to be taken on the need for an expedition to that area. The senior locust officer accompanied a locust survey which was conducted by the Union Government in September.

Good general rains occurred during the early part of the year and the grazing was generally satisfactory. One large veld fire raged for several weeks over a wide area in the Kgalagadi district near the Molopo River. Otherwise no unusual damage has been caused by veld fires.

The stock population, compared with 1947, is as follows :—

	1947	1948
Cattle	966,940	957,060
Sheep	187,728	198,569
Goats	426,738	387,715
Horses	3,998	4,154
Mules	139	154
Donkeys	21,157	17,019
Pigs	3,140	1,497

The decrease is due mainly to increased slaughter of cattle by African owners for use as food, since the ban on cattle exports left them with less money for the purchase of other kinds of foodstuffs. The restrictions on imports due to foot and mouth disease contributed to the decrease.

Chapter 7: Social Services

Education.

The most significant event during the year has been the grant of £62,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund for the development of education in the Protectorate. The uses to which this grant is being put are described below.

African—Primary Education.

16,346 pupils were enrolled in 147 primary and 5 middle schools, distributed through an eight-year course, the corresponding figure the previous year being 17,381 pupils.

62% were girls; the disparity between the sexes is due to the absence of boys at the cattle posts and at the lands and has been a retarding influence ever since schools were first established.

The four tribal middle schools were built and equipped by means of an early grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund to provide instruction under more favourable conditions than obtained in the district schools in the last two years of the primary course i.e. in standard V. and VI. To these schools the tribal committees and related communities attach considerable importance, for in them they see promise of development into secondary stature in the near future, in spite of their modest achievement today.

In the middle schools 573 children were enrolled.

Post Primary Education.

34 students only were engaged in post-primary work in the Protectorate, all being enrolled at St. Joseph's Junior Secondary School, which added to its reputation by obtaining one hundred percent of passes in the Union Junior Certificate Examination of the University of South Africa.

The sum of £2,528 was spent on bursaries to enable 90 students to follow secondary and post-secondary courses in the Union. Of this number 14 engaged in teacher training, 64 in secondary work, 9 in various vocational courses, and three in degree courses.

Approximately £80,000 was spent by the Bamangwato Tribal Administration upon capital expenditure for the new Bamangwato College; its constitution was gazetted, ensuring majority tribal representation on the Board of Governors, but giving membership on that board to Government and mission representatives. An inaugural meeting was held under the chairmanship of the Resident Commissioner and a principal and certain members of staff were appointed.

The college is to open at the beginning of 1949.

Teacher Training.

The rudimentary two-year course of day training at Kanye was converted into a residential course of three years at a level sufficiently high to be equated with the Native Primary Lower Course of South Africa.

This was made possible by the cooperation of Chief Bathoen, O.B.E., and of the London Mission, in consequence of which buildings were leased at nominal rents and other facilities were placed at the disposal of Government.

The response of the various communities was enthusiastic; the staff rose to the occasion admirably and the Chief described this new development as one of the biggest steps taken in the promotion of African education within the Protectorate.

A sum of £18,384 has now been provided from the new Colonial Development and Welfare Fund grant for buildings and equipment for this small but important centre, where it is proposed to appoint an European principal with an African graduate as his first assistant master.

50 acres of land have been alienated by the tribe in kgotla to assist generous site planning. This will enable the training college and a Goverment health centre to be built and function in association.

Miscellaneous.

The new Colonial Development and Welfare Fund grant has also provided over £30,000 for the work of the agricultural, homecrafts and welfare officers, and £5,500 for African bursaries.

An African woman has been appointed to the inspectorate in the person of Miss G. Chiepe, an African science graduate possessing a post-graduate education diploma, whose secondary and post-secondary education had been covered by bursaries awarded by Government.

Special Courses.

A well attended vacation course for African and European teachers was held at the St. Joseph's Mission, Khale. It covered professional, homecrafts, agricultural, health and welfare subjects and included demonstrations and practical activities as well as lectures, the teachers representing schools widely scattered throughout the Protectorate.

At Mochudi a course for village women arranged by the homecrafts education officer, which extended over four weeks, was enthusiastically supported.

Agriculture.

The year under review, which produced some of the best crops the Territory has seen for many years, saw steady progress in agricultural education.

The agricultural education officer visited 69 schools ; made a complete tour of those in the Desert ; developed the course followed at the Government training centre ; aroused enthusiasm in the teaching of this subject which is attended by so many difficulties in the Protectorate, at many schools ; distributed 600 packets of seeds to non-tribal areas and approximately 1,800 gardening tools.

He contributed a regular series of articles to "Naledi ya Batswana", which have since been published in book form and issued to schools.

Nutrition.

A school feeding scheme was inaugurated for children attending the Kanye schools, the vegetables being supplied from the irrigation scheme there. The supplementary meal is intended to supply some of the essentials lacking in the local African diet. The scheme, which has proved most popular and beneficial, is being subsidised by the Tribal treasury.

British Red Cross Society.

A branch of this Society was formed and a Branch Council appointed. In conjunction with the Director of Medical Services plans are being prepared for the establishment of divisions and detachments wherever suitable instructors are available. It is hoped that junior links will be formed in appropriate schools.

European.

The number of small primary schools maintained for the children of European residents remained at nine, the figure for the previous year.

The number of pupils enrolled at the end of the year was 195 of whom 107 were boys and 88 girls. This represents an increase of 20 pupils.

To this number should be added approximately 30 children who attended private schools in the Ghanzi district, pending the erection of a central school which they soon hope to attend, thus bringing the total enrolment for European pupils in the Protectorate to 225.

Of the 195 children attending aided schools, 123 or 63 per cent. claimed Afrikaans as their home language. It may be assumed in addition that this was true of all the children attending the Ghanzi private schools.

Thirteen teachers were employed in the nine aided schools, the same number as in 1947, but whereas in that year only nine were qualified, twelve were qualified in 1948. Of this teaching staff all were women except the headteachers at Mahalapye and Molepolole and the assistant master at Lobatsi.

Returns received in respect of 1948 show that 46 Protectorate children, of whom 8 were bursars, attended the Convent School, Mafeking; 37, of whom 12 were bursars, attended the Government Primary and High School there, and 42, of whom 11 were bursars, were enrolled at the Government Primary and High Schools at Zeerust. There are no data concerning those who attended other extra-territorial schools, so that the combined total of 125 enrolled at the schools named by no means represents the number following primary and post-primary courses outside the Protectorate.

Only five candidates were presented for the Primary Schools Leaving Examination in December, and it is a matter of concern that but one passed and was awarded a bursary. This is all the more disappointing in that inspection reports supply clear evidence of the educational advance made in various directions. It appears indicative of poor foundation work in earlier years at the hands of frequently changing, and occasionally incompetent teachers.

Although four external bursaries were awarded among six candidates, the standard could not be regarded as satisfactory, this being, presumably, due to the poor foundations laid in Protectorate schools before the pupils proceeded to the Union.

School buildings and equipment are being steadily improved, thus assisting both teaching and learning. It is encouraging that the number of unqualified teachers has dropped to one.

With the opening of the new school year 115 children are now in receipt of bursaries or educational grants of the following types :— 52 are receiving £16 each in respect of primary education at schools outside the Protectorate ; 7 are receiving a similar amount in respect of primary education within the Protectorate ; one enjoys a special grant of £32 to enable her to attend a primary school in the Protectorate ; 18 receive £24 per annum in respect of secondary education outside the Protectorate and 37 allowances of £40 per annum are paid in respect of children of Government officials.

A sum of £7,500 has been provided by the new Colonial Development and Welfare Fund grant for European education to assist the completion of the Lobatsi School and the erection of a school at Ghanzi. The current year should see these projects achieved. Although of modest proportions they will help to meet long-felt needs, in that at Ghanzi the new school should prove a bulwark against illiteracy in this isolated community, whilst at Lobatsi there will be centralised facilities for primary education of a standard not previously available.

Apart from this, the European schools will share in the services of the homecrafts, agricultural and welfare officers, and will enjoy periodic visits from the Mobile Cinema Unit.

The new European school at Serowe, for which a £250 grant was given from Protectorate funds, is nearing completion and will be a great improvement on the old building it replaces.

At Palapye, the community raised £250 and Government has contributed an equal amount ; a tender for £500 has been accepted for a new building to be erected in conformity with the plan drawn up for Serowe by the Government Architect.

The education officer at Serowe visited Ghanzi towards the end of the year and with the district commissioner also visited the Vereeniging Farm School in South West Africa. Discussions with the farming community took place and a full report followed. This is now under consideration as a guide to projected development.

The sections of a draft education proclamation concerning European education will be referred at an early date to the Advisory Committee for European Education, which it is proposed to constitute on a representative basis. Under the rule-making clause regulations will in due course be examined by the same body, which, it is believed, will prove of great assistance to Government in furthering the interests of European education in the Protectorate.

Financial.

Disregarding the special expenditure from tribal sources on the Bamangwato College, the total sum devoted to education from public

moneys during the financial year 1947/1948 was £57,668, of which £20,889 was from Native Treasuries and the remainder from Protectorate funds. This expenditure was allocated as follows :—

European Education . . .	£9,135
Coloured Education . . .	876
African Education . . .	47,657
	£57,668

Health.

There is no system in general use throughout the Protectorate of recording vital statistics of the African population. The groups of diseases according to the international nomenclature of 1921 are based on outpatient dispensary attendances and on hospital in-patient records which include a record of deaths. The death rate is therefore based on a selected group consisting of hospital in-patients. In these circumstances it is not possible to relate mortality rates to occupational groups within the Protectorate as a whole.

A hospital service is provided by five Government hospitals and four mission hospitals. During the year one mission hospital was closed temporarily on account of shortage of staff, a weekly dispensary service being maintained in the area by the Government medical officer of the district. Dispensary services are provided at all hospital centres and at five other centres with regular visits to sub-dispensaries at weekly or fortnightly intervals. 6018 patients were treated in hospitals and 308,929 outpatients attended for treatment at dispensaries, of which total 64,516 were first attendances.

Maternity services are provided at all hospitals and at three maternity centres. Of the maternity centres two have been in operation throughout the year, the third being closed temporarily while the mission nurse in charge was on furlough.

In addition to the staff of Government medical officers consisting of one Director of Medical Services, one medical officer of health and 10 medical officers, there are one part time Government medical officer, four medical missionaries and one private practitioner in practice in the Territory. Four matrons, eight hospital sisters and 15 African trained nurses are on the Government establishment with two African trained nurses working in tribal institutions. There are three health inspectors and two African sanitary inspectors in Government employ.

Nurse training has continued at Government and mission hospitals throughout the year and candidates sat nursing examinations at the end of the year. Four African girls completed their general and midwifery training during the year and passed the final examinations conducted by the Bechuanaland Protectorate Executive Nursing Committee. It is the policy of Government to appoint locally trained African nurses to

the establishment only after they are in possession of both general nursing and midwifery certificates. The course of training is so arranged that the course in midwifery follows immediately upon the passing of the general medical and surgical nursing examination.

An important development during the year was the appointment of a locally trained African as sanitary inspector to the largest tribal centre in the southern part of the Protectorate. This man works under the supervision of the health inspector of a neighbouring district and his duties include the inspection of carcases slaughtered at the local butchers' slaughter poles. Condemnation of unfit meat is carried out according to tribal rules laid down under the powers of the proclamation governing Native Administration.

A free grant of £71,950 was made during December, 1948 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund for the development of health and medical services over an eight year period. The programme of development includes provision for health centres, expansion of existing hospitals and the investigation and control of certain endemic diseases.

The nosological figures for 1948 are as follows :—

Group	Disease	Outpatients. First Attendances	Inpatients	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Inpatients
1	Epidemic, endemic and infectious diseases	16,105	1,458	79	54.18
2	General diseases not mentioned above	4,799	292	18	61.64
3	Affections of the nervous system and organs of the senses	4.125	291	11	38.14
4	Affections of the circulatory system	1,214	154	20	129.86
5	Affections of the respiratory system	6,196	620	25	39.93
6	Diseases of the digestive system	11,843	478	16	33.47
7	Diseases of the genito-urinary system (non-venereal) ..	6,286	411	9	21.89
8	Puerperal state..	2,304	812	17	20.93
9	Affections of the skin and cellular tissues	5,024	467	4	8.56
10	Diseases of bones and organs of locomotion (other than tuberculosis)..	1,281	95	0	*Nil*
11	Malformations..	28	2	0	*Nil*
12	Diseases of infancy	506	101	20	198.01
13	Affections of old age.. ..	88	11	2	181.81
14	Affections produced by external causes..	3,887	644	14	21.73
15	Ill-defined diseases	528	24	2	83.33
16	Diseases the total of which have not caused 10 deaths..	202	152	1	6.57

Housing.

The majority of the people live in huts with mud walls and thatched roofs. The type and soundness of construction vary considerably, but on the whole the huts are maintained in good condition. They are usually constructed by the owner and his family sometimes with help from friends, on land allocated by the Chief or local headman. Even in the towns there is little or no overcrowding and there are no slums.

A few of the wealthier natives have had European-type houses built.

Europeans usually live in detached bungalows of brick or concrete.

Public Health regulations were made under Proclamation No. 12 of 1924 and are administered by the medical officer of health and health inspectors in the major centres of population. While it is not always possible for the smaller centres to be inspected regularly the absence of overcrowding makes rigid enforcement of many of the regulations unnecessary.

Social Welfare.

The steady development of the scout and guide movements is a valuable factor in the prevention of juvenile delinquency, providing an outlet for youthful high spirits, and a useful form of junior community life. There are in the Protectorate nearly 5,000 members of the two organisations. Interest and efficiency are stimulated by means of monthly bulletins, by weekly articles in Naledi ya Batswana, the national newspaper and by visits to troops and companies. Two training courses for scoutmasters were held during the year whilst a projected guide officers' course had to be postponed on account of an outbreak of poliomyelitis.

A mobile cinema unit is operating a bi-monthly free cinema service in the more accessible centres of population. It is estimated that more than 20,000 people witness the shows during each normal $3\frac{1}{2}$ weeks tour. Programmes are a judicious blend of entertainment, news and education.

There is an annual provision of £500 in Government estimates for the relief of destitution, which figure is seldom exceeded. In addition, grants are made by the Bechuana Soldiers' Benefit Fund to alleviate hardship and loss suffered by ex-servicemen and their families as a result of war service. Loans are also made to facilitate the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen in civil life.

Chapter 8: Legislation

The following were the principal enactments during the year 1948 :—

1. The Game (Amendment) Proclamation (No. 3).

This provides for a substantial increase in game licence fees for non-residents. It is not designed as a revenue measure but as a means for closer preservation of game.

DORMITORIES—BAMANGWATO COLLEGE, MOENG

CANOE ON THE THAMALAKANE RIVER, NGAMILAND

MAUN—4th JULY, 1948

INCHWE RIVER—FRANCISTOWN MONARCH DRIFT.
Excavation in sand for water—February, 1947.

THE WANDERERS OF THE KALAHARI

2. The Insurance Companies Exemption Proclamation (No. 9).

This provides that insurance companies engaged solely in the business of compulsory third party insurance of motor vehicles need not take out a licence. This follows the enactment, in 1946, of a proclamation which made third party insurance compulsory.

3. The Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges Proclamation (No. 16).

This proclamation removes from the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the courts of the Protectorate diplomatic agents, their families, servants and members of their staffs. It also empowers the High Commissioner to grant such persons exemption from various duties and taxes.

4. The Workmens' Compensation (Amendment) Proclamation (No. 51).

This increases the rate of compensation payable in case of death from thirty months' wages or £600 to forty months' wages or £800. It also provides for an increase in the rates payable in the event of total permanent disablement from thirty-six months' wages or £750 to forty-eight months' wages or £1,000.

5. The Forest Proclamation (No. 62).

This provides for the regulation and protection of forests.

6. The Radio-active Minerals Proclamation (No. 65).

This governs the conditions under which prospecting for or mining radio-active minerals may be undertaken. It also empowers the Resident Commissioner to acquire rights to work such minerals, to acquire any such minerals or plant for working them and to do any work in this connection which may appear to him to be necessary. The proclamation repeals the Uranium and Thorium Control Proclamation of 1946.

7. The Medical, Dental and Pharmacy (Amendment) Proclamation (No. 76).

In this Proclamation provision is made for the holder of a general dealer's licence (not being registered as a chemist) to sell such crude drugs and proprietary medicines as the Director of Medical Services may authorise.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

Justice.

The system of law administered in the Bechuanaland Protectorate is South African law, amplified by the Cape Statutes promulgated up to 10th June, 1891, and Bechuanaland Protectorate Orders in Council, Proclamations and High Commissioner's and Government Notices subsequently enacted.

South African law is founded on Roman Dutch Law, as interpreted in the light of decided cases, and the laws of evidence are those in force in the United Kingdom.

The Courts in which justice is administered are :—

The High Court, which has a President, a Judge with two District Officers as Assistants.

Subordinate Courts :—

of the First Class, within the jurisdiction of District Commissioners ;

of the Second Class, within the jurisdiction of Assistant District Commissioners ;

of the Third Class, within the jurisdiction of Cadet Assistant District Commissioners.

The High Commissioner may appoint any fit and proper person to hold Courts of the last three classes, and civil jurisdiction is usually limited to the District in which such officers are stationed for the time being and is limited to :—

(*a*) Courts of the First Class :

All actions in which either party is an European and (subject to the provisions of Proclamation No. 33 of 1943) all other actions, provided that the claim or value of the matter in dispute does not exceed five hundred pounds ;

(*b*) Courts of the Second Class :

All actions in which either party is an European, provided that the claim or value of the matter in dispute does not exceed two hundred and fifty pounds ;

(*c*) Courts of the Third Class :

All actions in which either party is an European provided that the claim or value of the matter in dispute does not exceed ten pounds.

The corresponding criminal jurisdiction is :—

(*a*) A Subordinate Court of the First Class :

(i) imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years with or without hard labour ;

(ii) fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or in default of payment such imprisonment as aforesaid ;

(iii) whipping, not exceeding fifteen strokes with a cane.

(*b*) A Subordinate Court of the Second Class :

(i) imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year with or without hard labour ;

(ii) fine not exceeding fifty pounds or in default of payment such imprisonment as aforesaid ;

(iii) whipping, not exceeding eight strokes with a cane.

(*c*) A Subordinate Court of the Third Class :

(i) imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding six months ;

(ii) fine not exceeding ten pounds or in default of payment such imprisonment as aforesaid.

A Subordinate Court of the Third Class has no power to impose a punishment of whipping.

Native Courts :

There are also Native Courts, constituted under Proclamation No. 33 of 1943, which may exercise criminal jurisdiction to the extent set out in their Warrants and subject to the provisions of the Proclamation. Such jurisdiction extends to the hearing, trial and determination of all original charges and matters in which the complainant and the accused are natives and the defendant is accused of having wholly or in part within the jurisdiction of the Court, committed or been accessory to the committing of an offence.

These Courts adjudicate in accordance with Native Law and Custom in both civil and criminal cases but may not hear

(*a*) cases in which the person is charged with an offence in consequence of which death is alleged to have occurred or which is punishable under any law with death or imprisonment for life ;

(*b*) any cause or proceeding whereby, in the case of persons married under the law of the Territory, divorce or a declaration of nullity of marriage or an order for judicial separation is sought ;

(*c*) any cause or proceeding arising in connection with a testamentary disposition of property or the distribution of the estate of a deceased person to which the law of the Territory applies, or arising under the law relating to insolvency, or involving matters or relationship between the parties to which native law and custom are inapplicable ;

(*d*) cases relating to witchcraft, except with the approval of an Administrative Officer who has been authorised generally or specially by the Resident Commissioner to give such approval ;

(*e*) any case in which a non-native is a witness.

The following table shows the number of crimes reported to the Police and the number of persons proceeded against, with corresponding figures for the year 1946/1947 :

Crimes reported to the Police.

	Year. 1946/47.	Year. 1948.
Homicide	16	18
Other offences against the person	182	134
Offences against property	402	448
Other crimes	1,503	1,244

Persons dealt with in Summary Courts for crimes and offences.

Homicide	10	5
Other offences against the person	149	158
Malicious injuries to property	13	11
Other offences against property	293	324
Offences against Master and Servant Law	28	9
Offences against revenue laws, etc.	263	741
Minor offences	994	361

Persons for trial in the High Court.

Murder of wife or concubine	—	1
Murder of child	1	—
Murder, other than wife, concubine or child	5	—
Manslaughter	2	3
Offences against property	28	2
Other offences against the person	4	3
Other crimes	10	—

The number of convictions during the years 1944/45, 1945/46, 1946/47 and 1948 were 1,841, 1,457, 1,731 and 1,422 respectively.

One capital sentence was passed during 1948 but was commuted to 15 years imprisonment with hard labour.

Police.

The authorised establishment of the Force consisted of 9 officers, 29 senior inspectors, inspectors and sub-inspectors, 2 African warrant officers, 22 non-commissioned officers, and 190 troopers and constables, a decrease of 8 sub-inspectors and 24 troopers and constables compared with 1947. This reduction was effected as an economy measure. There were a number of vacancies in the inspectorate at the end of the year.

588,650 miles were patrolled by horse, foot, bicycle, canoe, camel, donkey and motor vehicle. The reduction in patrol mileage was to a large extent due to shortage of personnel and to the employment of regular members of the Force on foot and mouth disease cordons during the second half of the year. There are 15 radio transmitter/receivers in use and more will be installed when operators have been trained. The number of radio messages transmitted during the year was three times the number sent in 1947. Arrangements were made for postal telegrams to be transmitted by police radio at two stations where no telegraph facilities exist.

During the last six months of the year extensive police cordons, in connection with foot and mouth disease control, were maintained. For this purpose the regular strength of the Force was augmented by 12 European and approximately 500 African special constables.

Penal Administration.

There are two gaols in the Protectorate, at Gaberones and Francistown, but all district headquarters are provided with "lock-ups." The gaols are in charge of the District Commissioners who are assisted by one European Gaoler each at Francistown and Gaberones and a number of African warders and wardresses.

Prisoners are employed mainly on sanitation duties, bush clearance, road and aerodrome maintenance and, at Gaberones, on the 35-acre gaol agricultural plot. The plot provides training in sound agricultural methods, suitable for peasant cultivators, in addition to supplying grain to the gaols.

The scale of rations for native prisoners is as follows :—

Mealie Meal	1½ lbs. per day
Salt	½ oz. per day
Fresh vegetables	½ lb. per day
Potatoes ¼ lb. or dried peas or beans	2 oz. per day
Fat	1 oz. per day

In the case of a hard labour prisoner serving a sentence of over three months, ½ lb. of meat is allowed three times a week.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities

Apart from the Railway, the telegraph, wireless and telephone systems there are no public utilities in the territory. The usual health, veterinary, agricultural and road maintenance services are provided and these are dealt with in the appropriate chapters of this report. Sporadic road transport services are provided by private enterprise.

Ten fixed receiving and transmitting wireless stations were in operation during the year. Four of these stations are owned and operated by the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association Limited, and are available for the transmission of government messages when necessary.

As stated in Chapter 9 a number of stations have been put into operation by the Protectorate Police to facilitate direction and control of their organisation and operations. The Public Works Department assumes no responsibility for operation or maintenance of these stations, and their numbers have accordingly not been included in the tally of ten stations given above, which are available for the transmission of general traffic.

The Government station at Mafeking transmits broadcast programmes twice daily by arrangement with the South African Broadcasting Corporation.

In Francistown the Tati Company, a private concern, provides an electricity supply while at Lobatsi, Gaberones, Serowe and Maun Government has installed plant to provide a supply of current to hospitals and workshops, but not for public or private consumption. Government also provides a water supply for its own use and for its employees but not for the public at Lobatsi, Kanye, Francistown, Gaberones, Mochudi, Molepolole, Serowe, Mahalapye, Palapye, Maun, Kasane, Ghanzi, Tshabong, Machaneng and Ramathlabama. At a number of smaller places on the railway line, water is supplied by the railway authorities.

Chapter 11: Communications

(*a*) *Railways.*

The main railway line from Cape Town to the north runs through the Protectorate entering it at Ramathlabama 886 miles from Cape Town and leaving it at Ramaquabane, 394 miles further north. The line runs roughly parallel to the eastern boundary of the Protectorate at an average distance from it of about 50 miles. The railway within the Protectorate is owned by the Southern Rhodesia Government, but is at present operated by the Rhodesia Railways and the South African Railways. The gauge is 3 ft. 6 inches.

(*b*) *Telegraphs and Telephones.*

The major centres of population on the railway line and adjacent thereto are connected to the South African and Southern Rhodesia telegraph system while some centres away from the line (Maun, Ghanzi and Tshabong) have wireless stations which are in communication, for the transmission of commercial messages, with the main Government station at Mafeking. The Mafeking station acts as a connecting link between those places and the South African telegraph system.

The telephone exchange at Lobatsi is linked with the Union system and there are small local systems at Gaberones, Serowe and Francistown. The other centres are at present without telephonic communication.

(*c*) *Roads and Bridges.*

The main north-south road roughly follows the line of the railway and, like the district roads, is almost exclusively of earth and sand, formed to shape and camber. Where a road passes through a town or important village it is usually gravelled for a short length. In Lobatsi there is a length of tarred road of a little over half a mile.

About 550 miles of main roads are maintained by the Public Works Department and the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association Limited maintains a further 940 miles, receiving a grant from Government of

£760 a year. District roads are maintained as far as possible by District Commissioners to whom a small allocation is made each year.

During the year a new road was made from Gaberones to Vleischfontein on the Transvaal border, a distance of 11 miles. In the same district a partly finished section of five miles of main road immediately north of Gaberones was completed.

A new road link with railhead was constructed from Jousse's Gate on the Tuli Block district road to a point on the main road eight miles south of Mahalapye. The length of this road is 36 miles.

The low-level type of submersible bridge over the Lotsane river, which was started last year, was completed.

(*d*) *Waterways.*

The channels in the Ngamiland swamps were kept clear during the year. These channels are navigated exclusively by "mokoro," the local dug-out type of canoe.

(*e*) *Air Service.*

During the year, Central African Airways discontinued their service by "Rapide" aircraft between Mafeking-Francistown-Maun-Bulawayo since the operation of the service entailed considerable loss. In consequence, few aircraft passed over the Protectorate but the nine landing grounds and aerodromes were maintained in satisfactory condition.

Chapter 11A: Public Works (other than Communications)

(*a*) *General.*

The functions of the Public Works Department include all activities connected with :—

(*a*) Development of underground water supplies and surface water conservation.

(*b*) Construction and maintenance of roads and bridges.

(*c*) Construction and maintenance of buildings.

(*d*) Provision and maintenance of water supplies.

(*e*) Maintenance of waterways.

(*f*) Operation and maintenance of internal wireless communication.

(*g*) Upkeep of mechanical transport and workshops.

(*h*) Upkeep of aerodromes and emergency landing grounds.

(*i*) Grants made from the Colonial Development and Welfare fund for the development of Public Works.

(*b*) *Buildings.*

During the year ending 31st March, 1948, the sum of £4,500 was spent on maintenance and minor alterations and additions to Government owned buildings. After March, 1948, a sum of £6,000 was authorised for new minor works.

Of £18,265 authorised in the 1947/48 estimates for new buildings, the sum of £3,415 was spent prior to March,1948 and the balance of £14,850 was carried forward to the ensuing financial year. In the estimates for 1948/49 the amount of £3,225 was provided for new buildings, which with the balance carried forward made a total of £18,075. Approximately £10,000 of this was spent up to 31st December, 1948.

Apart form the above a total of £36,083 was spent during 1948 on new buildings included in a special three year construction programme amounting to £109,910.

Buildings to the value of approximately £5,600 were built for services financed by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

(*c*) *Water Supplies.*

£1,950 was spent on maintaining Government water supplies and pumping plants at various centres. The maintenance of numerous other water supplies developed with assistance from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and intended for the use of the native communities was undertaken by Native Administrations with assistance and guidance from the Public Works department.

Under a Colonial Development and Welfare Fund scheme approved in 1946, four drilling machines were operated throughout the year. During this period 30 boreholes were sunk ; 12 of these were successful. In addition four boreholes yielding plentiful supplies of saline water unfit for use were sunk in the Mababe Depression in Ngamiland. Further information on drilling operations is given in Appendix C.

Approval was given in September 1948, for a scheme financed by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund to undertake planned development of the surface water resources of the Protectorate during eight years.

The approval covers expenditure of £91,533 during the first 4½ years of the scheme, as follows :—

Capital Expenditure . . .	£39,850
Recurrent Expenditure . . .	51,683
Total	£91,533

At the end of this period a further application is to be submitted for funds required for the completion of the scheme which is estimated to cost £160,000 in all.

A field engineer was appointed and assumed duty on 2nd August, 1948, and an agricultural officer was seconded to the scheme from the agricultural department.

During August, 1948, the field engineer and agricultural officer did a short reconnaissance tour of areas selected for development in the following reserves :—

(1) Barolong Farms.
(2) Bangwaketse.
(3) Bamalete.
(4) Batlokwa.
(5) Bakgatla.
(6) Bakwena.

Work will begin in the Bangwaketse reserve, and follow into the Bakwena reserve and thence into the Bakgatla reserve.

Orders were placed for all plant and equipment required for stock dam construction works. Of the orders placed in South Africa, all items, with the exception of 3 ton lorries, have been delivered. The 3 ton lorries are expected in April, 1949. Fordson "Major" tractors with special half-track equipment, teeth harrows and certain surveying and office equipment were ordered from suppliers in England. Delivery of the tractors, originally promised for December, 1948, has been delayed until April, 1949. It is not known when delivery of the other items ordered from England will be made.

During November, 1948, the field engineer, accompanied by the agricultural officer, selected and surveyed a total of 7 dam sites in the Bangwaketse reserve.

All available information regarding the distribution of stock and grazing potentialities of areas selected for development has been collected and recorded.

Expenditure to the end of the year totalled £2,400 of which £1,346 was capital and £1,054 recurrent.

(*c*) *Transport and Workshops.*

During the year the Government workshops at Gaberones carried out two hundred and forty-three major overhauls and continual minor repairs on transport vehicles and miscellaneous mechanical equipment ranging from small electricity generating units and water supply fittings to large power operated road graders and water boring machinery.

Other work included the manufacture of various special devices, such as auxiliary water cooling systems for vehicles, strainers to cope with shifting sand conditions in boreholes, modifications and improvements to pumping equipment.

In addition to the above, fifty-seven items of work were carried out for Native Administrations, syndicates and farmers for which charges to the value of £486 were recovered.

Chapter 12

There are no cultural activities to report.

PART III

Chapter 1.—Geography and Climate.
Chapter 2.—History.
Chapter 3.—Administration.
Chapter 4.—Weights and measures.
Chapter 5.—Newspapers and periodicals.
Chapter 6.—Bibliography.

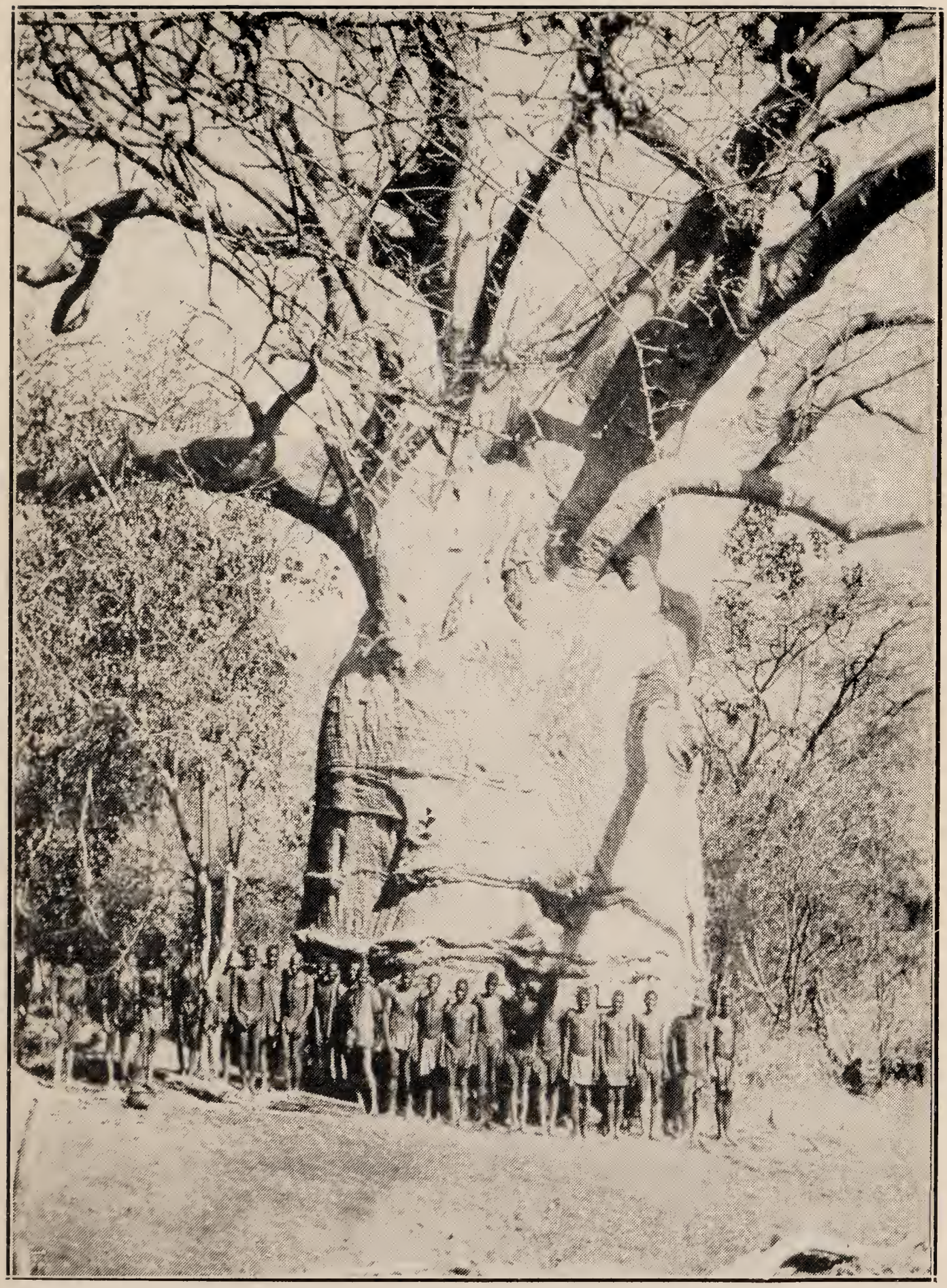
Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

Geography.

The Territory of the Bechuanaland Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the western boundary of the Union of South Africa, which follows the Notwani, Marico and Crocodile or Limpopo Rivers, on the north-east by Southern Rhodesia and on the north and on the west by the Caprivi Zipfel and by the Territory of South West Africa, with the West Kalahari Desert extending over most of the western areas and south of Ngamiland as far as latitude 27 degrees. This is not a desert in the commonly accepted sense of the word, but consists of vast expanses of undulating sand-belts with outcrops of limestone here and there. Large areas are wooded like park-lands, studded with camelthorn and other indigenous trees. In the limestone belts water is sometimes found at depths from 30 to 100 feet so that it is possible that under the deep overburden of sand there may exist untapped reservoirs of water. The northern and south-western corners of the Kalahari have the least vegetation and most sand dunes but elsewhere the grasses are excellent, and this is the natural habitat of the true aboriginal bushmen who lead a primitive nomadic existence, living chiefly on the flesh of game shot with poisoned arrows, supplementing this with wild fruits and roots.

The Protectorate has not been surveyed as a whole but its area is estimated at 275,000 square miles. The mean altitude is about 3,300 feet.

There is beautiful scenery in the north-western part of the Protectorate, in the Okovango delta into which the great Okovango River, flowing inland from the north-west, benevolently pours its flood waters, which, in seasons of heavy rainfall, flow as far south-east as the Makarikari salt lake and south and south-west into Lake Ngami. The Chobe area is also notable for its scenic beauty, especially along the Chobe River which flows into the Zambesi 60 miles west of the Victoria Falls.



BAOBAB (OR CREAM OF TARTAR) TREE ON THE ROAD TO NGAMILAND.
100 MILES WEST OF VICTORIA FALLS.

The eastern portion of the country also has some fine hill scenery. The remainder, though it appears at first sight to be very flat, is in reality undulating and is rich in grasses, shrubs and trees. The south-eastern half is similar to the bushveld of the Northern Transvaal. There are occasional outcrops of limestone and the surface is generally sandy and, except where boreholes and dams have been established, waterless. Old and well-defined river courses which nowadays flow only during the annual rains, indicate, however, that at one time the country was well watered, as is still the case north and north-east of Lake Ngami. In certain areas elsewhere good underground waters exist and are being developed as funds permit.

The Protectorate as a whole is a natural game reserve for most species of the fauna of Africa, and Government policy is aimed at their preservation.

Climate.

The climate of the country, on the whole, is sub-tropical, but varies with latitude and altitude.

Latitude 22 degrees south passes through the centre of the country, and the northern areas of the Protectorate accordingly lie within the tropics.

The average annual rainfall in the Territory is 18 inches, but this varies from 25 inches in the north to 9 inches or less in the western Kalahari.

By far the greatest area of the more populated portion of the Protectorate lies in an extensive saucer-like depression having an altitude of 3,000 feet bounded by higher ground at the extreme south (Hildavale) and the north-east (Southern Rhodesia) where the altitudes are over 4,000 feet. There are also elevations at Kanye, Serowe and Ghanzi of 4,000 to 5,000 feet.

The climate of the higher parts of the Territory is sub-tropical, varying to temperate. During the winter the days are pleasantly warm and the nights cold, with occasional frosts. The summer is hot but relief is sometimes obtained by a prevailing north-east breeze which generally springs up in the early part of the night. In the more low-lying parts during the winter, lasting from the beginning of May to the middle of August, it is pleasantly warm by day and comfortably cool at night, but in summer, which commences properly in October, the days are very hot and the nights uncomfortably warm. In August, as a rule, the annual seasonal winds from the west coast commence and, desiccated by the sands of the Kalahari, they resemble a " simoom " and often continue until the equinox in September, sweeping across the whole country and carrying volumes of sand and dust.

The atmosphere throughout the year is very dry and this helps to mitigate the high temperatures, though to Europeans this dryness and

the strong sunlight week after week, without clouds to soften it, has the effect of producing nervous irritability, particularly in Europeans whose occupation is sedentary and does not permit of enough outdoor life.

If the necessary precautions are taken to guard against malaria, which is universal in the low-lying areas of the Territory, and provided sufficient outdoor exercise is taken, the climate is well suited to Europeans and their families.

Chapter 2: History

The picture presented by Southern Africa in the first quarter of the 19th century, north of the narrow strip which then comprised the extent of the European settlement, is a dismal one of savage tribal wars, pillage and bloodshed. The primary cause of these conditions was the expansion of the Zulus who, under Chaka, a military genius, who had created out of a comparatively insignificant people a disciplined and warlike nation, waged incessant and merciless war on those people unfortunate enough to be within their reach. These activities, like a stone thrown into a pond, created waves far beyond the impact of the Zulu warriors. In order to escape the Zulus, tribes on their borders fled to all points of the compass, despoiling on their way the tribes in their path and thereby setting up a general movement of destructive migration.

The most ferocious of these predatory bands were the followers of an amazon called Mantatisi and her son Sikonyela. These marauders—part refugees and part banditti—came from tribes living in the neighbourhood of what is now Basutoland. They banded themselves together into some sort of cohesive army and advanced northwards and westwards, harrying and destroying everything that stood in their way.

In a different category were the Matabele. These were originally a group of Chaka's people under Mziligazi (" Path of Blood "), one of Chaka's principal captains. On one of his raids Mziligazi embezzled the booty and deemed it prudent not to return home. He moved northwestwards and, after a destructive march, established himself in the neighbourhood of what is now Zeerust where he conducted bloody and profitable raids in systematic fashion on the tribes within his reach. The forays of Chaka's disciplined and merciless impis, the wholesale pillage of the hordes of Mantatisi, the murderous exodus of the Matabele as well as endless migrations by other less important tribes, themselves torn by internecine quarrels, had reduced the country to a pitiable state of misery and confusion. Yet it was at this time, in 1820, that Robert Moffat, of the London Missionary Society, undaunted by the dangers of such an undertaking, established his mission at Kuruman in the country later to become British Bechuanaland and now incorporated in the Cape Province of the Union of South Africa.

Among the people most conveniently situated to receive Mziligazi's savage onslaughts were those known as the Bechuana, who constituted

a group settled in the Western Transvaal and extending towards the Kalahari. Like all Bantu peoples their origins are shrouded in legend. As regards the chief tribes of the group the generally accepted tradition is that they are descended from a people ruled by a chief named Masilo who may have lived about the middle of the 17th century. Masilo had two sons, Mohurutshi and Malope. The former founded the line of the chiefs of the Bahurutshi*, while the latter had three sons, Kwena, Ngwato and Ngwaketse. Ngwato and Ngwaketse at different times broke away from Kwena's tribe and went with their followers to live at a distance from each other. The Bahurutshi were set upon first by Mantatisi's horde and then by the Matabele. The home of this tribe is in the western Transvaal but scattered elements have attached themselves to the present ruling tribes of the Protectorate. A small group maintains some sort of independent existence near Francistown. The Bangwaketse, after several migrations, finally settled in their present country around Kanye, while the Bamangwato founded a colony in the vicinity of Shoshong in the country occupied by the tribe today. The descendants of the Kwena section now live around Molepolole. Among the Ngwato a further split occurred : Tawana, one of chief Mathiba's sons, seceded at the end of the eighteenth century and formed a new settlement in Ngamiland. The Batawana are still the ruling community in that area. Other important tribes of the Bechuana are the Bakgatla, the Bamalete and the Batlokwa. These are fairly recent immigrants into the Protectorate from the Western Transvaal, having arrived here in the nineteenth century. The Barolong, the greater number of whom today live in the Union, originated from the north from whence they migrated under a chief named Morolong. They live along the southern border of the Protectorate and round Mafeking.

Robert Moffat's Kuruman Mission was founded among the Batlhaping, a tribe of the Bechuana group. Very soon after Moffat's arrival the existence of the tribe and of the mission was threatened by Mantatisi's brigands, who, after severely handling the Bahurutshi, were now advancing on Kuruman, scattering everything in their path. Moffat acted with much vigour and enlisted the help of the Griqua half castes who lived about 100 miles to the south of his station. These came to his aid and inflicted much execution on the invaders, who had by then outrun their supplies and were not used to firearms. In the following years Moffat obtained an extraordinary ascendancy over Mziligazi and, though the Matabele ceaselessly and mercilessly raided the unhappy Bechuana tribes to the north (among the worst sufferers being the Bakwena) the Mission at Kuruman and the peoples in its immediate surroundings remained inviolate.

The fifty years between 1820 and 1870 were periods of chaos and anarchy, of internecine quarrels and struggles which it would be tedious to recapitulate in detail. Internal and inter-tribal difficulties were com-

* It will be noted that each tribe takes the name of its titular founder with a suitable modification of the prefix.

plicated by the impact on these borders of the Boer trekkers. To the latter, however, belongs the credit of ridding the immediate neighbourhood of the Matabele; after several engagements with the Boers, disastrous for his tribe, Mziligazi removed himself northwards in 1838, preying whenever he got the chance on weaker people on the way, Bechuana and Makalanga. To these tactics few of the Bechuana chiefs made effective resistance with the exception of chief Sekgoma of the Bamangwato who was made of sterner stuff than the rest, and who in 1840 inflicted several minor reverses on Matabele raiding parties. In the meantime David Livingstone, who had married Robert Moffat's daughter, Mary, established a Mission among the Bakwena where he stayed until the early 'fifties.

In 1872 there acceded to the chieftainship of the Bamangwato the most remarkable African of his time and possibly one of the most remarkable of any time. This was Khama. He succeeded to the chieftainship of the Ngwato tribe (descendents it will be remembered of the adherents of Ngwato, son of Malope) after a youth troubled by dissensions within the tribe and by the ever present peril of the Matabele. During the first few years of his reign he much enhanced the standing of his tribe until the Bamangwato were among the most prominent of the people of this part of Africa. He was no mean strategist, had a well trained and well equiped little army and earned the respect of Lobengula, son of Mziligazi, and with it some assurance of immunity from the depredations of that potentate. A lifelong and rigid adherent of Christianity, he introduced numbers of reforms into the life of the tribe, one of the most important, and the one on which Khama himself set most store, being the total prohibition of alcoholic liquor. No detail of tribal administration escaped his attention and he devoted himself with energy and singleness of purpose to the uplifting of his people. Though the weaker tribes still had to submit to the ravages of Lobengula's Matabele, by the middle seventies there was some stability and order in the life of these regions, and the Bamangwato under Khama's domination, and for that matter the other Bechuana tribes, enioyed conditions less turbulent and chaotic than at any other time in the century.

It was at this time, however, that the Bechuana began to feel the effect of forces that were entirely to alter their lives and to remould their destinies. Hitherto they had seen little of the white man. A few traders and hunters had indeed penetrated into their territories but these expeditions had been few and far between and, except at large centres like Shoshong, no permanent relations had been established. The only Europeans who had lived among them were the missionaries, men like Moffat, and Livingstone and that remarkable missionary-administrator, MacKenzie. Now began the exploration of Africa, the division of the continent among the nations and the exploitation of its resources. Embittered relations between the Boers from the Transvaal and the Bechuana tribesmen (particularly the Barolong and the Batlhapin) prompted the latter to address appeals for assistance to the Cape authorities, while

Khama, shortly after his accession, made representations to the High Commissioner that his country be taken under British protection. These appeals were powerfully seconded by Cecil Rhodes who appreciated the importance of Bechuanaland as the "Suez Canal to the North" and was determined to keep it open for the furtherance of his plans for the occupation and development of the land beyond the Limpopo. But the British Government showed no anxiety to assume such new responsibilities and it was not until 1884 that the Home Government sent the missionary John MacKenzie to these territories as Deputy Commissioner. Finally in 1885 Sir Charles Warren, with the concurrence of Khama and other principal chiefs, proclaimed the whole of Bechuanaland to be under the protection of Her Majesty the Queen. The southern part of the Territory which included Mafeking, Vryburg and Kuruman was later constituted a Crown Colony and eventually became part of the Cape Colony. It is now in the Cape Province of the Union of South Africa and is known as Bechuanaland and sometimes as British Bechuanaland. The northern part, thence-forward known as the Bechuanaland Protectorate, which stretches as far north as the Zambezi River, has remained to this day under the protection of the British Crown.

Meanwhile British expansion northwards continued and, with the occupation of what is now Southern Rhodesia, Rhodes' description of Bechuanaland as the "Suez Canal to the North" was fully justified.

In 1895 the British Government showed itself in favour of handing over the Administration of the Protectorate to the British South Africa Company. Chiefs Khama of the Bamangwato, Bathoen of the Bangwaketse and Sebele of the Bakwena went to England to protest against the suggested transfer and an agreement was reached that if they gave up a strip of land on the eastern side of the Protectorate for the construction of a railway (through which the railway runs today) they should remain, as they desired, under the protection of the British Crown.

So began the modern era in the Protectorate. The country is administered by a Resident Commissioner who lives in Mafeking and is responsible to the High Commissioner for the three Protectorates of Basutoland, Swaziland and Bechuanaland. In the areas reserved for the occupation of their tribes the chiefs exercise a large measure of independent administration, with the advice of District Commissioners and technical officers of the Central Government.

Khama died in 1923. His son Tshekedi acts as regent for Khama's grandson Seretse, until late in the year a student in England. The tribal capital is at Serowe. Bathoen of the Bangwaketse and Kgari of the Bakwena are grandsons respectively of chiefs Bathoen and Sebele who visited England in 1895.

Of the other descendants of Masilo, Moremi III, chief of the Batawana of Ngamiland and descendant of Tawana, son of Mathiba, died in 1946, while the chiefly line of the Bahurutshi, if indeed it is represented at all, has no political importance in the Protectorate though the tribe is generally respected as the senior among the tribes of the Bechuana.

Chapter 3: Administration

The constitutional position in the Bechuanaland Protectorate is governed by various Orders in Council and Proclamations, of which the most important is the Order in Council of Her Majesty Queen Victoria dated the 9th May, 1891. That Order in Council empowered the High Commissioner to exercise on Her Majesty's behalf all the powers and jurisdiction which Her Majesty at any time before or after the date of the Order had or might have within the Protectorate, and to to that end empowered him further to take or cause to be taken such measures and to do or cause to be done all such matters and things within the Protectorate as are lawful and as in the interest of her Majesty's service he might think expedient, subject to such instructions as he might from time to time receive from Her Majesty or through a Secretary of State.

Other provisions of the Order in Council empowered the High Commissioner

(1) to appoint administrative and judicial officers and to assign their functions to them subject to the preservation of his own powers and authorities in their entirety; and

(2) to provide by Proclamation from time to time, for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue and generally for the peace, order and good government of all persons within the Protectorate including the prohibition and punishment of acts tending to disturb the public peace.

In issuing this Proclamation the High Commissioner was instructed by the Order in Council to respect any native laws and customs by which the civil relations of any native Chiefs, tribes or population under Her Majesty's protection were at that time (viz. in May 1891) regulated, except in so far as the same might be incompatible with the due exercise of Her Majesty's power and jurisdiction or which were repugnant to humanity.

The Order in Council required the High Commissioner to publish his Proclamations in the Gazette and reserved to Her Majesty the right to disallow any such Proclamation. The Order in Council provided also that, subject to any Proclamation lawfully issued by the High Commissioner, any jurisdiction exercisable otherwise than under this Order in Coucil of 1891, whether by virtue of any Statute or Order in Council, or of any treaty, or otherwise, should remain in full force.

Her Majesty reserved the power to revoke, alter, add to or amend this Order in Council, at any time.

All references to Her Majesty in the Order in Council were declared by it to include Her Majesty's Heirs and Successors.

The Protectorate is administered by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland (formerly styled the High Commissioner for South Africa).

The Territory comprises Crown Lands, European blocks or farms, and native Reserves, and is divided, for administrative purposes, into the following districts, under District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners who are assisted in the maintenance of law and order by a force of police :—

Ngamiland (including the Batawana Reserve and Chobe Crown Lands)—Headquarters at Maun ;

Ngwato (including the Bamangwato Reserve and some Crown Lands) and the Tuli Block—Headquarters at Serowe.

Francistown (including the Tati Concession and some Crown Lands)—Headquarters at Francistown ;

Gaberones (including the Gaberones Block and the Bolokwa and Bamalete Reserves)—Headquarters at Gaberones.

Kgatlen (Bakgatla Reserve)—Headquarters at Mochudi.

Kweneng (Bakwena Reserve)—Headquarters at Molepolole.

Ngwaketsi (Bangwaketsi Reserve)—Headquarters at Kanye.

Lobatsi (including the Lobatsi Block, the Barolong Farms, Native Reserve and some Crown Lands)—Headquarters at Lobatsi.

Kgalagadi (Crown Lands)—Headquarters at Tahabong ;

Ghanzi (Ghanzi farms and Crown Lands) Headquarters at Ghanzi. (Gemsbok Pan on the large Ordinance map).

In the native areas the method of administration is that generally known as "indirect rule". Native Administrations were formally established and the powers and rights of Native Authorities were defined in the Native Administration and Native Court Proclamations Numbers 32 and 33 of 1943 which replace the original Proclamations Numbers 74 and 75 of 1934. In 1938 Native Treasuries were successfully established in all Native Reserves but one, and a Tribal Fund has now been established for the Bakhurutshi in the Tati Native Reserve. Government pays 35 per cent. of each Native Administration's collection of native tax to the Tribal Treasury concerned ; other sources of revenue are tribal levies, rates and stand-rents in addition to special levy.

In the preparation of estimates and the general management of their treasuries the chiefs and finance committees, under the guidance of District Commissioners, display an intelligent and keen appreciation of their responsibilities.

There is an African Advisory Council which meets usually once a year under the presidency of the Resident Commissioner, and this is

attended by the Chiefs and tribal representatives from the various Native Reserves and non-tribal areas.

An European Advisory Council meets under the presidency of the Resident Commissioner, usually twice a year. There are eight members who are elected to represent the interests of the European residents in the eight electoral areas into which the Protectorate is divided.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

The weights and measures in use in the Bechuanaland Protectorate are those which are in use in the Union of South Africa.

Chapter 5: Newspapers and Periodicals

No newspapers or periodicals are published in the Protectorate. South African newspapers circulate amongst the European population, while the literate native peoples are catered for by a vernacular newspaper entitled "Naledi ya Batswana" published by the Bantu Press of Johannesburg. One page weekly is reserved for Government use and in it are published articles of social, educational and general interest.

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4. **The Land Problem in the Bamalete Reserve.* (February, 1945.)

RETURN OF THE POPULATION.

APPENDIX A.

DISTRICT	Area in Square Miles.	EUROPEANS		AFRICAN		TOTAL		Population to the Square Mile
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Francistown	2,074	230	190	8,585	8,525	8,815	8,715	8.5
Gaberones	494	104	89	5,934	6,196	6,038	6,285	25.0
Chobe	165,175	30	29	2,844	2,246	2,874	2,275	0.1
Ghanzi		92	56	2,455	2,447	2,547	2,503	
Kgalagadi		10	7	3,353	3,498	3,363	3,505	
Kweneng	15,000	64	58	18,877	19,196	18,941	19,254	2.5
Lobatsi	664	214	185	3,917	4,001	4,131	4,186	12.5
Kgatleng	3,600	43	24	9,917	10,265	9,960	10,289	5.6
Ngamiland	34,500	68	59	20,624	21,091	20,692	21,150	1.2
Ngwaketse	9,000	14	13	18,101	18,283	18,115	18,296	4.0
Ngwato..	42,080	279	220	50,749	50,236	51,028	50,456	2.4
Tuli Block	1,930	71	56	229	190	300	246	.28
	274,517	1,219	986	145,584	146,174	146,804	147,160	1.07

The African figures include 63 Asiatic males and 33 females and 838 Coloured males and 870 females.

APPENDIX B.

IMPORTS, 1948.

U. from Union of South Africa. N. from Northern Rhodesia.
S. from Southern Rhodesia. O. from other countries.

Commodity		1947		1948	
		Quantity	*Value £*	*Quantity*	*Value £*
Kaffir corn and millet bags	U	33,083	63,070	7,408	12,064
Maize and Maize meal. bags	U	123,700	228,500	35,820	57,697
	S	6,279	11,300	—	—
	O	2,300	4,200	—	—
	Total	132,279	244,000	35,820	57,697
Wheat and Wheat meal bags. bags	U	6,147	20,028	3,261	5,306
	S	12,294	34,299	8,215	25,303
	O	—	—	5	14
	Total	18,411	54,327	11,481	30,623
Horses, Mules and Donkeys	U	799	14,559	1,902	15,100
	S	13	260	—	—
	O	813	4,470	—	—
	Total	1,625	19,289	1,902	15,100
Cattle	U	3,315	34,200	2,616	34,420
	S	675	6,830	31	537
	O	360	4,400	—	—
	Total	4,350	45,430	2,647	34,957
Sheep and Goats.. ..	U	241	554	348	1,407
	S	17	32	—	—
	O	17	34	—	—
	Total	275	620	348	1,407
Pigs	U	4	32	11	66
	S	—	—	1	6
	Total	4	32	12	72
Dogs	U	47	141	—	—
	S	2	6	—	—
	O	2	6	—	—
	Total	51	153	—	—
Poultry	U	—	—	114	28
	Total	—	—	114	28
Vehicles	U	—	66,523	110	59,851
	S	—	624	2	756
	O	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	67,147	112	60,607
General Merchandise ..	U	—	624,456	—	673,018
	S	—	232,729	—	249,742
	N	—	4,523	—	7,277
	O	—	3,200	—	33,445
	Total	—	944,916	—	963,482
GRAND TOTAL ..		—	£1,438,984	—	£1,176,037

APPENDIX B (Continued).

EXPORTS, 1948.

U. to Union of South Africa. N. to Northern Rhodesia.
S. to Southern Rhodesia. O. to other countries.

Commodity		1947		1948	
		Quantity	*Value £*	*Quantity*	*Value £*
Beans, bags.	U	1,562	3,319	4,595	5,700
	S	—	—	10,860	15,200
	Total	1,562	3,319	15,455	20,900
Butter, lbs.	U	34,700	4,048	39,359	45,913
Cream, lbs.	U	39,858	4,413	88,015	11,012
Eggs, doz.	U	1,422	116	732	54
	S	540	45	—	—
	Total	1,962	161	732	54
Cattle	U	37,431	477,245	15,230	194,173
	S	130	1,690	5,793	73,860
	N	8,612	80,754	17,073	217,691
	O	7,810	101,530	4,307	54,914
	Total	53,983	661,219	42,403	540,638
Sheep and Goats ..	U	10,682	18,694	10,331	18,080
	S	2,527	4,422	1,280	2,240
	N	2,905	5,084	3,575	6,256
	Total	16,114	28,200	15,186	26,576
Pigs	U	906	5,436	55	330
	N	74	444	199	1,194
	Total	980	5,880	254	1,524
Poultry	U	11,504	2,876	11,990	3,997
	S	—	—	560	203
	Total	11,504	2,876	12,550	4,200
Hides, short tons	U	69	7,197	276	52,530
	S	345	34,486	4	3,383
	N	—	—	3	1,713
	Total	414	41,683	283	57,626
Skins (S & G), short tons	U	27	5,397	16	3,563
	S	4	869	—	—
	Total	31	6,266	16	3,563
Skins and Karosses, No.	U	21,487	42,974	7,500	15,000
	S	175	350	—	—
	N	—	—	28	56
	Total	21,662	43,324	7,528	15,056
Miscellaneous animal products	*U	—	—	—	7,594
Bones, short tons.. ..	U	1,079	8,640	315	2,453
Gold, ozs.	U	7,068	68,685	1,507	12,993
Silver, ozs.	U	1,258	234	233	43
Firewood, short tons ..	U	1,705	1,918	1,674	800
Ostrich Feathers, lbs. ..	U	2,011	938	1,178	611
Other Articles	U	—	8,074	—	2,124
	S	—	—	—	108
	Total	—	8,074	—	2,232
GRAND TOTAL		—	£889,878	—	£753,788

* Riems, wildebeeste tails, hides, whips, horns, mohair.

APPENDIX C.

WATER BORING OPERATIONS, 1948.

Bangwaketse Reserve.	
Boreholes completed	5
Productive	2
Blank	3
Footage Drilled	1,318
Water developed in 24 hours. Galls.	19,200
Boreholes cleaned out and deepened	1
Footage Drilled	23
Batlokwa Reserve.	
Boreholes completed	1
Productive	Nil
Footage Drilled	142
Bakgatla Reserve.	
Boreholes completed	3
Productive	2
Uncompleted	2
Blank	1
Footage Drilled	987 ft. 6 ins.
Water developed in 24 hours. Galls.	19,584
Bamangwato Reserve.	
Boreholes completed	4
Productive	2
Blank	2
Uncompleted	1
Footage Drilled	976 ft. 6 ins.
Water developed in 24 hours. Galls.	72,000
Boreholes cleaned out	1
Bamangwato Reserve Foot and Mouth Campaign.	
Boreholes completed	12
Productive	5
Blank	7
Uncompleted	1
Footage Drilled	3,286
Water developed in 24 hours. Galls.	56,464
Gaberones Location.	
Boreholes deepened	1
Footage Drilled	97
Water developed in 24 hours. Galls.	2.400
Kgalagadi District.	
Boreholes completed	4
Productive	Nil
Footage Drilled	492

SKETCH MAP OF THE BECHUANALAND PROTTE S. AFRICA.

Scale 60 Miles to One Inch

Miles 40 30 20 10 0 40 80 Miles 120

REFERENCE

- Railways ..... HALT or SIDING
- " proposed route .....
- Motor roads or tracks .....
- Surveyed tracks .....
- Unsurveyed tracks .....
- Boundaries, International .....
- " Intercolonial .....
- " District or Reserve .....
- Places of 1st importance ..... BULAWAYO
- " 2nd " ..... Maun
- " 3rd " ..... Toteng
- " 4th & 5th " ..... Matapa
- Watercourses .....
- " Unsurveyed .....
- Marshes and swamps .....
- Area perennially flooded .....
- " flooded in normal flood seasons .....
- Pan or Vlei .....

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